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 HICKORY, N. C.
 FRIDAY EVENING,
 September 24, 1915.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE GAINING.
 It really begins to appear as if the ladies want the ballot. It has been apparent for at least a half dozen years that women suffrage would extend to all parts of the country and that it would include the south in the next few years. In North Carolina Chief Justice Walter Clark, Mrs. Barbara Henderson and others have been gaining recruits to the cause, and it is announced from Durham that General Julian S. Carr, Julian S. Carr, Jr., James S. Southgate, E. J. Parrish and H. E. Seeman have dropped. There will be others.

In the last legislature there were quite a number of equal suffragists, among them being Representative Gallatin Roberts of Buncombe, and Senator Frank P. Hodgson of Guilford. Mr. Roberts was unable to plead the cause, and the opponents table the measure, but in the senate a dozen votes were secured for it. The suffragists say they will make another fight next time, and then another fight, until they get the ballot.

In North Carolina it has appeared to us that the men are more interested in equal suffrage than the women, but there always is a good audience of the fair sex out to hear anything bearing on the subject. This shows they are in earnest.

It would be vain to predict when the women of North Carolina will allow themselves to vote. The Record is concerned much one way or the other and it would not feel that the world was lost by the extension of the suffrage. These opponents of woman suffrage who are under forty years of age might as well make up their minds to face the inevitable. It is coming and, what is more, it is coming a great deal faster than most of us are willing to admit.

INTEREST IN LIBRARY
 Those good women who had hoped for years for the time when the free library would take its proper place in the life of this community must have felt last night that their dreams were about to be realized. And the Record is confident these dreams will come true. The occasion was all that could have been expected, considering the interest in another meeting, and several hundred people called, were made welcome and probably decided to call again. What is a little bit better quite a number brought books, one gentleman contributing a set of Bret Harte's works.

The Record man was mighty glad he was present last night. In common with many others he found inspiration in the gathering and felt that there would not be quite so much difficulty in reviving the library as at one time seemed probable.

Hickory people cannot afford to neglect the library. To do so would be to neglect themselves.

The statement of Lewis M. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, that the association was standing behind the president and that Dr. Fargo of Brooklyn was not representing these foreign language editors when he asked Mr. Bryan to go to Europe on a peace mission, makes one pause, to say the least. Mr. Bryan, however, should not feel embarrassed, as it will make little difference to him. It might be marvelled that a man with as much astuteness as Secretary Bryan did not investigate the status of Dr. Fargo before going into the thing.

It appears from press dispatches that the joint commission appointed by England and Sweden to adjust the trade differences between the two countries is unable to agree simply because neither wants to surrender an advantage. The point of view of both is worth considering. England is unwilling for Swedish merchants to receive more goods than they were accustomed to handling before the war, and these merchants want to make a profit by trading with Germany. That is a good reason why the commission has been in a deadlock so long.

Dollar Day was all that Charlotte merchants expected, and the Observer refers to it editorially as a success. There is little doubt about a value sale of this kind paying all concerned.

Pioneers always meet with discouragements, but the true pioneer always beats the game. This is what Mr. Hugh McRee of Wilmington is doing. He tells the Observer's Washington correspondent that one of the difficulties he has to overcome is the pessimism displayed by home folks, who inform colonists that it is impracticable to make it pay on some of the lands down east.

The Record has received the premium list of the Caldwell County Fair, which will be held in Lenoir October 13, 14 and 15. A variety of prizes are offered to Caldwell exhibitors and there is every promise that, with the interest being taken in the institution, the fair will be the success it deserves.

Farm demonstration workers will have at their disposal next year \$190,515. The state will contribute \$22,953, and the federal government will provide the remainder. Part of this fund will be expended under the Smith-Lever act.

Another Wander of the Air.
 Cincinnati Enquirer.

Between Sir Isaac Newton, in 1666, and an Italian engineer named Louis Rota, in this present remarkable year of honors, there is a great gap of time which has witnessed many remarkable discoveries and inventions—so many and so remarkable that today we incline to give credence to assertions about things accomplished that before the days of the wireless, the airplane and the submarine would have been laughed out of sight.

A few months ago we were told of such an application of electricity, wireless, by an Italian engineer, as would halt an enemy army and dash it to the earth. Not much heed seemed to be given to that news, but now we have the assertion that this Louis Rota has solved the problem of holding an object motionless in space. Could Sir Isaac Newton, noting the fall of an apple in his Woodthorpe garden 246 years ago, have imagined that as some future time the power of electricity would be invoked to set at naught that of gravity, we might not have had the work of his mighty brain on the law of gravitation.

Long before Benjamin Franklin groped amid the mysteries of atmospheric electricity Newton was deep in gravitation and his first discoveries in fluxions. He knew little, and perhaps cared but little, about electrical phenomena beyond frictional or static electricity. He may have heard of William Gilbert's first use of the terms electricity, electric force and electric attraction and of his conjecture that terrestrial magnetism and electricity were two allied emanations of a single force. And he possibly might have heard of Otto von Guericke's machine. But his body reposed in Westminster abbey 20 years before Benjamin Franklin commenced to arouse the world to a few of the earlier possibilities of electricity.

If it shall come true that Rota has invented a machine "based upon reactions obtained from the electromagnetic forces of the atmosphere," which may stand motionless in the air or be propelled in any direction at the rate of 100 miles to the hour we shall soon commence to wonder what may become of the laws of gravitation.

Twenty-five Years of Lenoir College

A Review by President Fritz at Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration.

Christian Fathers and Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today, by the grace of God, we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Lenoir College.
 On behalf of the board of trustees, the faculty, and the students, I bid you all a most hearty welcome and assure you that we appreciate most highly the honor of your presence.
 The discussion of the subject assigned to us for this occasion is "The Origin and Establishment of Lenoir College, the Enlargement and Strengthening of Lenoir College, and Lenoir College Today and Tomorrow." Either of these divisions is sufficient for a lengthy address, but any remarks must be brief and rather general.

The keynote, the chief purpose of the exercises of the day, is to recount with thanksgiving the great blessings of the past, and to gain an adequate vision of the greater future of our college.

The Origin and Establishment of Lenoir College.
 September the 1st, 1891, this school was opened under the name of "Highland College" in the chapel of Highland Academy, a building erected by Col. J. G. Hiza on the premises under the will of Capt. Walter Lenoir, and in which for some years a most excellent high school had been maintained. During the first year the name was changed to "Lenoir College" in honor of Capt. Walter Lenoir, still Lenoir, the honor through the kindness of Col. Hiza, of this beautiful twenty-acre campus and 26-acre lots adjoining it. The institution was incorporated under the laws of North Carolina Jan. 4, 1892. That Lenoir College is a continuation of the original Concordia College at Concord, N. C., is a historical statement.

In the year 1875 began the agitation for establishing a positively Lutheran school for the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod. This agitation took definite shape when, in July, 1877, Concordia School was inaugurated at Concord, Catawba county, North Carolina. This institution, which was converted into a college and chartered in 1881, was under the control of an association of pastors and congregations in connection with the Tennessee Synod. In 1893 this Synod took the college under its fostering care, and it remained in this relation till 1892.

In the year 1890, the beautiful and valuable site now occupied by Lenoir College was offered to the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod by Col. J. G. Hall, trustee. A call session of Synod, December 16-27, 1890, considered the question of accepting this offer and removing the college to Hickory, which, in the judgment of a majority of the pastors and people, was a better location for the college than the old site at Concord. The majority of the Synod, at this session, did not accept the proposition from Col. Hall.

In 1891, a number of pastors of the Tennessee Synod, among them some of the original founders of Concordia High School, accepted the proposition

from Col. Hall, offering the present site of Lenoir College, and formally opened a college, September 1, 1891.

"At its session in Holy Trinity Lutheran church, Hickory, N. C., October, 1892, the Synod withdrew its fostering care from Concordia College, Concord, N. C."
 "In 1895, at its session with St. Andrew's church, Hickory, N. C., the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod took under its care Lenoir College as its institution; and at its session in August, 1899, it assumed the financial obligation of the current expenses of the college."

"All the college property belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod, and is under the management of an energetic board of trustees, who are nominated by the synod and who hold the property in trust for the synod."

The Four Founders.
 The suggestion that our synod secure this site and remove its college from Concord and establish it here came first from the Rev. A. L. Crouse who at that time lived near this property but was teaching German and theology in Concordia College at Concord. Colonel Hall's offer and proposition required a guarantee that \$10,000 would be spent on buildings and equipment before the legal transfer could be made. The four men who met this \$10,000 condition, saved this site to our synod and church and made the Lenoir College of today possible were the Rev. W. P. Cline, D. D., C. Moser, D. D., R. A. Yoder, D. D., and A. L. Crouse. They gave four joint notes of \$2,500 each, the first of which was paid June 11, 1892—a remarkable instance of faith and devotion in which men pledged more than their all for the good of the church. Certain financial laymen signed these notes.

The Real Founders.
 These four ministers and laymen who stood by them and the cause were the real founders of the college. Drs. Yoder and Moser have gone to their reward—Dr. Cline and Rev. Crouse remain. I, a member of the last senior class at Concord and instructor in mathematics, accepted the invitation to join in the movement and became the first teacher of mathematics in the college at Hickory. I remain to have the great pleasure of being named by one of the founders as one of their number.

In the spring of 1891 I came from Concord with a wagon load of students and joined a number of the Hickory brethren in cleaning off the brush and stumps preparatory to building things moved rapidly, the first session opened auspiciously and was carried through successfully. The first commencement was held in Holy Trinity church with four graduates. Plans were made by Dr. Yoder for this main building and with much joy and enthusiasm the corner-stone was laid July 6, 1892. The great burden and work of establishing the college was on Dr. Yoder who was president of the college, treasurer of the board and pastor of a charge; Dr. Moser was president of the board, professor of Latin and pastor of Holy Trinity; the chief part of the work of raising funds and financial manage-

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Beginning at once, the First National Bank will Loan Money on Cotton

For the benefit of Farmers in our community, and particularly our customers, we have arranged to store cotton in the warehouse of the A. A. Shuford Cotton Mill, and will loan Three-Fourths Value on all cotton brought in.
 We have ample capital to enable us to help the Farmers in our section hold their crops to be marketed under best conditions.

First National Bank

Hickory, N. C.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.00.
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and trouble, and sacrifices incurred by these men and those associated with them in raising the \$10,000 and much more for this building and equipment and in doing the other work incident to the founding of this college will never be known save to themselves and their God. The people were divided and many were indifferent; there was money to be borrowed, notes to be paid, notes to be renewed, building and loan dues to be paid. Often tribulations had to be used for these purposes and the salaries were not stated or guaranteed. The building was completed promptly with the exception of three recreation rooms and the library hall with an indebtedness of only \$5,000. This was a splendid record—but, sad to relate—four-fifths of this debt is still being carried.

For ten years the work of establishment and service went on. Time forbids that I enter into the details of light and shadow, and toil and sacrifice. There were, growth, development, success—the founders of Lenoir College had won; most of the opposition saw the wisdom of what had been done and yielded; on the count of merit the college won a place in the hearts of our people and in the best and the fullest sense became the college of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod. It stands here patriotically that after giving five years of my best to this work and one year in university study I accepted a call to a chair in the new Elizabeth College, at Charlotte, helped organize that college and taught four years in the same.

In 1901, tired and worn by overwork and the monotony and labor of a

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